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when the western cell of the upper-level anticyclone in the Atlantic was stronger than normal and north of its usual location. This circumstance maintained stronger-than-normal easterlies, which is believed favorable for vortex formation, near the spawning grounds in the Caribbean. During the period when hurricane Hilda developed, the upper High near Bermuda in figure 6A was associated with heights of as much as 260 ft. above normal (not shown). Hilda was then steered by the unusually strong southeasterly flow in the northern Caribbean toward the mean trough over the lower Mississippi. It struck the Louisiana coast near Franklin, with 120 m.p.h. winds and a pressure of 962 mb. at about 1800 EST October 3, and caused extensive damage.

The remains of Hilda had barely reached the north Atlantic before hurricane Isbell developed in the southern Caribbean. By that time, the Atlantic High at 700 mb. had shifted northeastward to a position southeast of Newfoundland (fig. 7A) and strengthened to an intensity of about 570 ft. above normal. The eastward shift of the Atlantic High and the deep trough from Florida northward permitted Isbell to follow a northward track which was farther east than Hilda's path. Isbell passed between Dry Tortugas and Key West on the morning of the 14th with a pressure of 997 mb. at Key West Harbor, and crossed Florida north of Miami accompanied by numerous small tornadoes. Some injuries were reported but damage was relatively light.

During the remainder of the month the positive height anomaly southeast of Newfoundland continued across the Atlantic to northern Europe as the subtropical anticyclone and easterlies in the Atlantic weakened.

In the western Pacific, tropical activity was normally active (fig. 12) and similar to September [6] in that three typhoons, (Clara, Dot, and Georgia) moved across the South China Sea into the mainland after crossing the northern Philippines. Presumably the failure of all except Hope to recurve was associated with the strength of the subtropical ridge south of Japan. The strength of the ridge was related to the negative height anomaly of the circulation over the interior of northern Asia, which was in turn related to the strength of the European ridge (figs. 2, 3).

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